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TISDALE A. HAND,

"The Gold of that Land is good."

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIBEL NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
First Judicial District of the Territory
of Arizona.—In Admiralty.

WHEREAS, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, on the 6th day of June, A. D., 1864, by Almon Gage, Attorney of the United States, for said Territory, against a piece of land, bounded on the north, by lands of Refugio Pacheco; on the east, by lands of Salino Leon, on the south by the lands of Maguñ Pacheco and Salino Leon; on the west, by lands of Francis Romano, also against a piece of land bounded on the north, by lands of Joaquin Tellus; on the east, by the Acequia Madre Primera; on the south by lands of Francisco G. Terrano; on the west by lands of Salino Leon; also against a horse and lot, situated on Mission street, in the town of Tucson, said pieces of land being owned by F. A. Nevil, as confiscated to the United States, for violation of the laws of the United States, approved August 6th, 1861,—and July 17, 1862.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion and attachment under the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said premises, lands and tenements on any part thereof, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned and sold pursuant to the prayer of said libel, and that they be and appear before the said court to be held in the town of Tucson in and for the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, on the last Tuesday of October 1864, at 10 o'clock in the fore-noon of that day, if the same be a day of jurisdiction (otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

M. B. DUFFIELD,

Marshal U. S., Territory of Arizona.

A. GAGE, U. S. Attorney.
1864.—n7-v1.

LIBEL NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
First Judicial District of the Territory
of Arizona.—In Admiralty.

WHEREAS, a libel of information, has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, on the 6th day of June, A. D., 1864, by Almon Gage, Attorney of the United States, for said District, against a house and lot, situated on the south side of the Plaza, in the town of Tucson, and numbered 98 on a map of said town made by Major D. Fergusson; owned by Charles Lower,—as confiscated to the United States, for violation of the laws of the United States, approved August 6th, 1861,—and July 17, 1862.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion and attachment under the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said premises, lands and tenements, on any part thereof, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned and sold pursuant to the prayer of said libel, and that they be, and appear before the said court to be held in the town of Tucson, in and for the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, on the last Tuesday of October 1864, at 10 o'clock in the fore-noon of that day, if the same be a day of jurisdiction (otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

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Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion and attachment under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said premises, lands and tenements, or any part thereof, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned and sold pursuant to the prayer of said libel, and that they be and appear before the said court, to be held in the town of Tucson, in and for the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, on the last Tuesday of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the fore-noon of that day, if the same be a day of jurisdiction, (otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

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Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion and attachment under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said premises, lands and tenements, or any part thereof, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned, and sold pursuant to the prayer of said libel, and that they be and appear before the said court to be held in the town of Tucson, in and for the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, on the last Tuesday of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the fore-noon of that day, if the same be a day of jurisdiction (otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

M. B. DUFFIELD,

Marshal U. S., Territory of Arizona.

A. GAGE, U. S. Attorney.
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MILLER'S RANCH.

The undersigned gives notice that after this date he will ranch horses and mules at \$2.50 per month, and all neat cattle at \$1.50 per month, or as cheap as any other ranch in the Territory.

Location, one mile north-west of the town of Prescott. Orders and animals left with Mr. John Roundtree, or G. W. Barnard, Prescott, immediately attended to.

S. J. MILLER.
July 5, 1864. n8m2

LIVES OF MOUNTAIN MEN.

WILLIAM GILPIN.

We learn, from the New York Times, that some fifty residents of Colorado, who chanced to be in New York City at a recent day, gave a complimentary dinner, at Delmonico's, to Ex-Governor William Gilpin, of their rich and growing Territory. The Times considers it remarkable that so many gentlemen living in so remote a region, should be in New York at the same time, but not at all singular that being there, they should unite in paying a tribute of respect, and grateful acknowledgment, to one who has evinced so zealous and so enthusiastic an interest in the progress of Colorado.

We coincide with the Times. William Gilpin is no ordinary man. He has given his life to the study of the great West and its illimitable resources, and to arousing the people to a proper estimate of their importance. No one has a more precise and intelligent familiarity with the plains and passes, the mesas and cañons, the gold fields and silver veins, the wealth and progress of what he has felicitously termed the "Mountain System" of our geography, the interval which separates the Mississippi Basin from the Pacific Ocean. No one has labored more zealously and ably to establish the feasibility of a continental rail road and its necessity to a thorough development of "this republican empire of established continental dimensions of policy." No one has more tenaciously urged upon the general government the wisdom of a liberal encouragement of the Territories. Long before the firing upon Sumter, he avowed that by the rapid propagation of new States, the immediate occupation of the broad platform of the continent, and the aggregation of the Pacific Ocean and Asiatic commerce, the political inquietude of our sacred Union would be swallowed up, and the murmurs of discontent lost in the onward sound of advancement.

When yet quite a young man, nearly twenty years since, he proved his patriotism and intrepidity as a soldier in connection with the famous Doniphan Expedition. As Major of the First Missouri Mounted Volunteers, he bore a conspicuous and honorable part in the great marches and marvellous achievements of the remarkable campaign in New Mexico and Chihuahua. His march against the Navajos to Zuni, and from there to Cebolleta and Laguna, and thence to Valverde, ranked among the brightest successes of the Mexican war. His passage over the Cordilleras and Tunicha Mountains, accomplished, as it was, in the depth of winter, when the obstacles and elements were ten fold more dreadful than the foe, with men destitute of everything but "arms and resolution," is not surpassed in the annals of American history. Mr. Gilpin is the most sanguine, the most intellectual and indefatigable of all our eminent pioneers and travellers. He loves the wild mountains, and his nature affords the happiest confirmation of the poetic sentiment of Browning, that

Hills draw like Heaven,
And stronger sometimes, holding out their hands
To pull you from the vile flats up to them."

He delights to occupy the foreground of progress, and to clear open the track of empire. "What I have here stated of geographical facts," said he in a speech upon the Pacific Railroad, made in 1849, "are of my own knowledge; for which, with the works of Lewis and Clarke, Fremont, Emory, and Humboldt, I have, during six toilsome years of exploration, traversed the countries they described, and the vast intervals between, which they have never visited. In these wanderings undertaken of my own will, I have descended the Andes to the Pacific and returned; crossed and recrossed by many routes all the basins of the table lands, excepting only that of the City of Mexico, and coasted along the base of the Sierra Madre from 45° to 25°. This mother range I have crossed and recrossed at six different passes in this long interval, and its supreme grandeur is stamped indelibly in my memory."

In the year 1845 he had presented to the Congress of the United States, through Col. Benton, a petition for an overland mail to the Pacific, giving it as his opinion that it could be carried from Independence, Mo., in fifteen days, and from ocean to ocean in twenty days. Even Benton was startled at the novel proposition, and "the representatives of the people" considered it preposterous. Mr. Gilpin is to an extent an enthusiast. He is constantly ahead of the times. He gives the full rein to progress. He ignores red tape and circumlocution, and declares that it is not the scientific doctors of the schools, the bureaux and military wings of the government that have hewed out this republican

empire from the wilderness. "This has been reared by the genuine heroism and sublime instincts of the pioneer army, unpaid and unblest."

Like Gable and Columbus, he is opposed, and counted little less than a madman by those who are too narrow or too slow to comprehend the breadth and maturity of his mind and the depth of his reasoning. But there is a method and a patriotism in his madness, which the nation is beginning to appreciate, whether the government will or not. He was accounted rash, and removed from office as Governor of Colorado—a Territory which he has done more to upbuild than all other men—because he assumed the responsibility of raising volunteers to hasten to the relief of New Mexico, on the approach of the disloyal Texans, and, if need be, to protect Colorado from their hostile tread. A step the sagacity of which has been abundantly shown. The people of Colorado are, even now, jealously insisting that New Mexico shall properly acknowledge the great service rendered by the gallant men of the Pike's Peak country, but we note no award of praise to William Gilpin for the prescience, the courage and the timely decision which enabled Colorado to so efficiently aid her sister Territory. We hear of no appeal to Washington for the re-instatement of Mr. Gilpin in the office which he did so much to honor, and from which he was so unceremoniously, and in our judgment, so ungraciously ejected. We presume he has no care for it. History will do for him what an ungrateful Republic may neglect. It will write his name high in the list of unselfish and far-seeing patriots and comprehensive statesmen. The inevitable continental rail-road, "the essential domestic institution, more powerful and permanent than law or popular consent, to modulate the foundations of the Union so broad and deep, and render its structure so solid, that no possible force or stratagem can shake its permanence;" and the teeming cities in the golden hills, from the Missouri to the Pacific, will perpetuate to the latest generation the brilliant record of his early, his constant, his prophetic and eloquent exhibition of the splendid future of the broad wilderness in which he was a pathfinder. The fruits of his fervor, (call it madness if you can,) will illustrate the force of the irresistible conclusion of Emerson, that "Every great and commanding movement in the annals of the world, is the triumph of enthusiasm."

MRS. PARTINGTON sometimes gets things mixed up, but in regard to marriage her ideas are tolerably clear, and she is, we are happy to see, "sensible to the last." "If ever I'm married," said Ike, looking up from the book he was reading, and kicking at the stove door energetically—"If ever I'm married"—"Don't speak of marriage, Isaac, till you are old enough to understand the bond that binds congenial souls. It is the first thing children think of now-a-days, and young boys in pianofortes, and young girls with heads fricaseed into spittoon curls, and full of love-sick stories are talking of marriage before they get well into their teens. Think of such ones getting married! Yet there's Mr. Spald, when heaven took his wife away, went right to a young ladies cemetery and got another, no more fit to be the head of a family that I am to be the Board of Mayor and Alderman." She tapped the new snuff-box that her friend the colonel had given her, with her eyes resting upon the gold heart inlaid in the centre of the lid, as if hearts were trumps in her mind at that time, while Ike, without finishing his sentence, kept on with his reading, accompanying himself with a pedal performance on the stove door, and a clatter upon the round of his chair with the handle of a fork in his hand.

It has been erroneously stated that all letters to members of Congress must be prepaid. The transmission and receipt of mail matter continues as heretofore under the franking privilege. All correspondence, however, addressed to any of its officers, must now be prepaid, excepting official communications written by some officer of a department or an officer under its control or responsible to it, and in such cases under the words "official business" on the envelope. The officer must sign his name with his official designation.

RULES OF A PRINTING OFFICE.—We find the following, entitled "the very latest," which we commend to the consideration of our friends:
1. Enter softly. 2. Sit down quietly. 3. Don't inquire the news. 4. Subscribe for the paper. 5. Read the news for yourself. 6. Don't touch the paper. 7. Engage in no controversy. 8. Keep six feet from the table. 9. Hands off the type. 10. Don't talk to compositors. 11. Eyes off the manuscript.
By a strict observance of these rules you will oblige the printer, and need not fear the devil.